

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENSON & GREEN.
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the
Fayette Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.
To Merchants and business men, who advertise
by the year, liberal deductions will be made.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.
JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.
Messrs. W. D. MALONE and N. B. COATES,
are our authorized Agents, at Huntsville.

Doct. Wm. Everett,
HAVING located permanently in Fayette, of-
fers his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.
Residence 2d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his **MEDICAL SERVICES** to the
citizens of Howard County.
Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

DRS. J. C. FARRISH & A. PATTISON,
BOTANIC Physicians, having permanently lo-
cated themselves near Fayette, on the place
lately occupied by Washington Bushars, about
one quarter of a mile north east of Willoughby
Williams', offer their professional services. In all
its various branches, to the citizens of Howard
county. They respectfully solicit a share of public
patronage.
Dr. J. C. FARRISH will also practice Dental
Surgery.
[February 6th, 1847.—Gm.]

DR. J. S. CLARK,
Surgeon Dentist,
A doors north of the Planter's House,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
DR. CLARK refers to his patients, of the last
eight years, in the city and State.
St. Louis, February 6th, 1847. 48—Gm.

L. D. Brewer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to
him—in the Second Judicial District.
REFERENCES.
BROWNING & BUSHEL, Quincy, Illinois.
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.
COL. J. DAVIS,
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.
[Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—ly]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
Wild Cherry.
He designs keeping on hand, in addi-
tion to his stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES,
&c., an assortment of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, ALSO,
CARRIAGE and WAGON HARNESS, of the newest
and best quality, all of which he will sell on as
accommodating terms as they can be obtained in the
upper country.
He respectfully invites persons needing such
articles to call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.
Shop on the corner—a few doors below the store
of HUGHES, BURCH & WARD.
Fayette, June 29th, 1847.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION.
AMONG all the famous medicine for Con-
sumption, none seems to be meeting with greater
success, or gaining a higher reputation than that
most wonderful article.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
That it stands at the head of all other remedies,
is now universally conceded. It has cured thou-
sands upon thousands, of all classes, in cases of
the most dangerously consumptive character. And
physicians of the greatest eminence, throughout
our whole country, unhesitatingly pronounce it the
MOST POWERFUL CURATIVE
of Pulmonary diseases in the whole range of
Pharmacy. The sales in the Western States have
thus far been unparalleled; and the most gratifying
proofs of its efficacy have been received from ev-
ery place where it has been used. Thousands of
CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS
have already tested its excellence and amazing
power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is
no doubt owing, in a great measure, to the pecu-
liarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingre-
dients. It is a
FINE HERBAL MEDICINE!
Composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the
genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported ex-
pressly for this purpose.—(the rare medical virtues
of which are also combined, by a new chemical
process, with the Extract of Turp., thus rendering
the whole compound the most certain and effica-
cious ever discovered for
Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Affections,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
And all diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
Reader! Be not startled to see this Great Amer-
ican Remedy supplanting every other Balsam before
the public.
And why should it not, when by it hundreds and
thousands of cures, in cases heretofore considered
hopeless, are being performed in all parts of the
United States.
Certificates of which record volumes in favor of
this justly celebrated remedy.
The genuine Wistar's Balsam is sold in
St. Louis by **PHILIPS & BLANKLEY**, General
Agents. And for sale by the agents in the fol-
lowing places: **DR. SHELTON**, Fayette; **R. P. HAN-**
LOW, Glasgow; **McCAMPBELL & COATES**,
HUNTSVILLE, W. C. HILL & CO., **KEYT-**
ESVILLE.
[December 27th, 1846.]

Carroll's Corner.
HE ain't one of the B'hoys that talks of taking
a trip to Europe to buy his goods, and goes
down East and buys a few hundred dollars worth,
& spends 25 per cent on the amount in ginger cakes—
stops a week at Philadelphia reading signs—
comes home, perhaps, the most nois' crutler in all
these parts. [Glasgow, December 12th, 1846.]

Jew David.
ALL who want that valuable plaster, can get
the genuine article at Carroll's corner for
half price, and nothing shorter.
Glasgow, Nov. 21st, 1846.

BOYS' cloth, plush aaron top, and velvet caps
for sale by
S. NOURSE.
September 19th, 1846.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.
Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847. No. 21.

A Rescue to the Afflicted! THE CELEBRATED JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER.

A Certain Remedy for all fixed Pains in the
SIDE, BACK,
CHEST, BOWELS,
LOINS, MUSCLES,
RHEUMATISM in all its varied forms, Nervous
Affections, Lung and Liver complaints, Spinal
Affections, Female weaknesses, &c., &c. For the
above complaints this plaster has no equal. The
great celebrity which it has already acquired not
only in the old but in the new world, the extra-
ordinary cures it has performed in the most ex-
treme cases of suffering, have secured for it such
a reputation, that the proprietor has not (until
recently) been able to supply half the demand.
The sales throughout every city, town, and vil-
lage in the United States are without a parallel!!
A circumstance not surprising, when the vast
amount of human suffering relieved by its use be
considered. In spinal defects the benefit usually
is of the most decided character. In Nervous
complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty readily
yield to the penetrating stimulus combined in this
valuable preparation.
In Rheumatism either acute or chronic the claims
of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been uni-
versally acknowledged. Those who are laboring
under weak backs, no matter from what cause
the weakness may have originated, (even if such
person have been misguided in previous applica-
tions) in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will
find the affected part suddenly restored to its
original soundness.
As a supporter in cases of constitutional weak-
ness it will be found of great advantage. It is
particularly recommended to Females who are
suffering from sudden weakness, or general debility.
In short, it embraces all the virtues which
the most scientific mind was capable of compound-
ing from valuable substances found in the old
world, and will be found entirely free from those
objections which are a source of complaint with
the numerous spread-plasters now before the pub-
lic.
These plasters possess the advantage of
being put up in tight Boxes, hence, they retain
their full-virtues in all climates.
PHILIPS & BLANKLEY,
Corner of Third and Chestnut sts.
St. Louis, Genl. Ag'ts for the Western States.
Purchasers are advised none can be genuine
unless purchased from them or their Agents.
AGENTS.—DR. WM. R. SHELTON, Fayette. R.
P. HANLOW & CO., Glasgow. McCAMPBELL &
COATES, Huntsville. W. C. HILL & CO.,
Keytesville.
January 16th, 1847.

Saddles, Trunks and Harness.
THE undersigned has just received a splendid
assortment of materials from Philadelphia,
and is now prepared to supply any calls in his
line.
He designs keeping on hand, in addi-
tion to his stock of SADDLES, BRIDLES,
&c., an assortment of TRAVELLING TRUNKS, ALSO,
CARRIAGE and WAGON HARNESS, of the newest
and best quality, all of which he will sell on as
accommodating terms as they can be obtained in the
upper country.
He respectfully invites persons needing such
articles to call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.
Shop on the corner—a few doors below the store
of HUGHES, BURCH & WARD.
Fayette, June 29th, 1847.

Millinery.
MRS. G. OLDFHAM respectfully informs the
Ladies of Fayette and vicinity, that she is
prepared to attend to the above business in all its
various branches. She flatters herself that she
will be successful in pleasing them. Long con-
tinuance in the business has made her familiar
with the different parts of it.
Bonnets made to order at the shortest notice.
Straw and braid Bonnets altered to the modern
style and bleached.
Residence—South west corner of the public
square.
Fayette, June 29th, 1847.

Millinery.
MRS. B. A. SHEPHERD respectfully informs
the Ladies of Fayette and vicinity, that she is
prepared with the latest fashions, and will
make and repair bonnets in the neatest manner.
She respectfully solicits their patronage. Work
done with despatch and charges moderate.
Residence in the South East corner of Fayette,
opposite Mr. Headrick's.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847. 7—1f

Millinery.
MRS. HANNA respectfully informs the La-
dies of Fayette and vicinity, that she is pre-
pared to execute all work entrusted to her care,
on short notice, and in the newest style; and would be happy to receive the
calls of her former patrons, and all others who
may favor her with their patronage.
Residence next door to the house recently
occupied by Mr. Page.
May 15th, 1847. 10—1f

To Consumers of Iron and Steel.
WE have on hand, and expect constantly to
keep a large and well assorted stock, consist-
ing of
Bar Iron of various sizes,
Round, Rod and Hoop do.
American Blister, Cast and German Steel,
To which we respectfully invite your attention.
J. RIDDELSBARGER & Co.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.—A very large and general
assortment for sale by **WM. R. SHELTON.**
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

PERFUMERY—I have received a large supply
of Perfumery, consisting of Cologne Water,
Cosmetics, Fancy Soaps, Oils, &c., which will be
sold very low. **WM. R. SHELTON.**
Fayette, March 27th, 1847.

SHINGLES—A quantity of good Shingles on
hand and for sale by **J. RIDDELSBARGER & Co.**
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

LINSEED OIL AND WHITE LEAD,
Castor Oil, Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Saleratus,
Indigo, Madder, &c., &c. all of the very
best quality for sale by
SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

GRIND STONES—A superior lot of Osgoe
grit, for sale low, by
J. RIDDELSBARGER & Co.
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

GOD SAVE THE PLOUGH.

BY MRS. SIOGURNEY.
See how the shining share
Marked earth's bosom fair,
Crowning her brow—
Bread in its furrow springs,
Health and repose it brings,
Treasures unknown to kings—
God save the plough.
Look—in the warrior's blade,
While o'er the tented glade,
Hate breathes its vow—
Wrath, its unshesling wakes,
Love, at its lightning quakes,
Weeping and woe it makes—
God save the plough.
Ships o'er the wave may ride,
Storms wreck their bannered pride,
Waves whelm their brow—
But the well loaded wain,
Gathering the golden grain,
Gladdened the household train,
God save the plough!
Who are the truly great?
Minions of pomp and state,
Where the crowd bow,
Give us hard hands and free,
Cultures of field and tree,
Best friends of Liberty—
God save the plough!

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Republican.

PEROTE, Mexico, June 22d, 1847.
Yesterday, about noon, the entire force
that was at Jalapa succeeded in reaching
here in safety, and without any loss what-
ever to the train. The march was con-
ducted under the immediate command of
Brig. Gen. Cadwalader, who, although
slow in his movements, is generally safe
and safe. We were parts of four days in
making a distance of thirty-five miles,
owing to the unwieldiness of the train and
the annoyance the guerrillas gave us. They
had posted themselves along the heights of
the La Hoya for nearly two miles, and
were about a thousand strong. The pass
of the La Hoya is much longer than that
of the Cerro Gordo, though not so for-
midable, in my judgment; and in the hands
of any thing like a war-like people, it
would have been very difficult to have got
the train through without immense loss.
On the 20th, we encountered the guer-
rillas, and after some six hours' skirmishing,
in which we took eighteen prisoners, and
killed between seventy and eighty of them,
they were completely and effectually routed.
We threw out, in the first instance, large
flanking parties, and then scaled every
height both with our infantry and cavalry.
Two caves were discovered by the 1st
Artillery, in which were stowed large
quantities of provisions, some ammunition,
and a few fire-arms. Among the former
were American hams, sugar and hard
bread. After occupying the heights with
our forces, so as to effectually command
the pass its entire distance, the train was
passed through and halted at the village
of Las Vigas, a short distance this side of
the La Hoya. The evening previous to
our attempting to force our way through the
pass in the mountains, Col. Wynkoop,
who is in command at this place and the
castle of Perote, hearing of the number of
the enemy that had posted themselves at
La Hoya with a view of cutting off the
train, left at eight o'clock in the evening
with the greater part of the 1st Pennsylv-
ania Regiment and Captain Walker's
company of mounted riflemen. They were
engaged with the guerrillas, on this side of
the pass, from eleven o'clock that night up
to the time we got through next morning,
and did most excellent service. They
drove the enemy for several miles back
from the road, and burnt every rancho in
their route, leaving desolate the whole
country over which they passed. On our
reaching Las Vigas, a pretty and flourish-
ing little town, it was found that the dwell-
ings were entirely deserted by the Mex-
icans, and was satisfactorily ascertained
that they had identified themselves with
the guerrillas. With the consent of the
commanding general, the torch was applied
to the buildings, and in a few moments
the entire town was one universal scene
of conflagration. Every building in it,
numbering between eighty and one hun-
dred, was destroyed by fire—the only one
that was spared being the neat little Cath-
olic church that adorned the town. Its
solitary appearance among the smouldering
ruins of the town, created sensations bet-
ter imagined than described; and the ex-
ample set in this instance, it is greatly to
be hoped, will have the effect of restraining
the enemy in future in their murderous
course of warfare.

Our loss was, comparatively speaking,
nothing. Capt. Guthrie, of Iowa, attached
to the 15th Infantry, was badly wounded
in the knee, the ball having lodged between
the bones, where it is impossible for the
surgeons to reach it, without his under-
going an operation that he is unwilling to
submit to. The opinion of the surgeons is,
that it will not require amputation, though
he will, of course, have a stiff leg, and be
rendered unfit for service. In Capt. Wal-
ker's company there was one private slightly
wounded in the leg, and they had eleven
horses killed. Captain Walker himself
was very slightly wounded in the hand,
scarcely enough to call it a wound. This
was the sum and substance of our loss.

On reaching here, Gen. Cadwalader was
met by an express from Gen. Scott, desir-
ing him not to advance with the train, ex-
cept in conjunction with Col. Childs' com-
mand, and the force that was to go forward
from this post, as a large body of cav-
alry, between two and three thousand
strong, with a small field battery, under
the command of Generals Bravo and Al-
varez, had posted themselves between this
and Puebla, more with a view of securing
a part of the train than in any expectation
of doing much injury to our forces. We
shall, therefore, have another brush with
these gentlemen robbers before we reach
the advance of the army. But as the
country is generally a plain, we can have
a fair chance at them, and cut them up
more effectually than was done at La Hoya.
From here, we take six companies of the
1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col.
Black, in addition to our force that we left
Jalapa with; and the train will be materi-
ally lessened, in consequence of the num-
ber of wagons we leave here, that brought
forward the sick and some subsistence de-
signed for this post. The sick, alone, re-
quired nearly forty wagons, all of which
are to remain here.

Colonel Wynkoop, with four companies
of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Capt.
Taylor's battery, and Capt. Walker's com-
pany of mounted riflemen, remain to gar-
rison the castle of Perote and this town;
which, when considering it is the principal
hospital and the depot of subsistence be-
tween the advance of the army and Vera
Cruz, is certainly a very small force. But
there is no other alternative, if Gen. Scott
is ever to get to Mexico, so slow are the
reinforcements reaching him. In addition
to the force now going forward under
Gen. Cadwalader, it is expected that about
two thousand more are now on their march
from Vera Cruz to Puebla. If they arrive
within four or five days after we do, they
will be in time for the big battle that is to
be fought this side of the city of Mexico.

Among the eighteen prisoners taken by
us on the 20th inst. at La Hoya, were two
Germans, deserters from our army. There
are four others among the guerrillas that I
regret we could not have secured. The
doom of the two captured will be that of a
traitor's death. Among the Mexicans taken,
were three men of influence and
wealth. One of them was an extensive
coffee dealer, and has a large coffee plan-
tation in the vicinity of Jalapa. He had
been treated with the greatest kindness by
the army while garrisoning Jalapa, and the
commissary of subsistence, Lieut. Blair,
had paid him several thousand dollars for
coffee and other articles purchased of him
for the use of the army. He always pro-
fessed the greatest friendship for the Amer-
icans, received a great many favors from
their hands, which he reciprocated by sel-
ling us property at the highest rates, up to
the last day we were at Jalapa, and then
hastened to the fastnesses of the Perote
mountains where he joined a guerrilla party
to rob the train and cut the throats of
every American they could lay hands on.
I hope he will be hung, "sans ceremony."

Another of those taken, was also from Ja-
lapa, and was at once recognized by a
number of our men and officers as a clerk
in a store at that place. A third, who had
a very genteel appearance, maintained that
he was a professor in the college of Jalapa.
How he came to be out in the mountains
of Perote among the guerrillas, is a ques-
tion. Being a literary character, how-
ever, I suppose he was studying natural phi-
losophy. I trust he will receive a lesson
in hanging philosophy, that he as well as
his associates will profit by. We are tak-
ing them all on to head-quarters, where, if
the views and feelings of the entire army
are consulted, they will at once be hung or
shot.

I was in hopes we would have left here
to-day, but in consequence of the insuffi-
ciency of the quarter-master's department,
we shall not get off before to-morrow, if
we do then. We ought to get through to
Puebla in five days, and flag all the Mexi-
can forces besides, that there is between
this and the advance of the army; yet if
we do not move with more rapidity than
we did from Jalapa here, it will take us
from eight to ten days.

The castle of Perote, next to that of San
Juan de Ulloa, is the strongest fortification
in Mexico. It is, however, in a most filthy
condition, and the sick are dying out of
the hospitals in large numbers, daily. Dis-
ease is making far greater havoc among our
forces than the enemy. Perote is a most
miserable little place even for Mexico,
though the country that surrounds it is pic-
turesque and grand in the extreme. The
valley of Perote is a very fertile soil, and
the fields of corn, barley and wheat, are
immensely extensive. Upon the whole, it
is more generally cultivated than any other
section of Mexico for the same extent, over
which I have passed.

GOMEZ.
A Boy Adopted by a Wolf.—An officer of
rank in the Indian army writes from Feraz-
poor, that a male child, about seven years
of age, has recently been discovered by
some police in the den of a wolf. He can
not speak and eats raw flesh. The boy is
claimed by parties who say they lost him
four years ago, when he was three years
old, and it is supposed he had led a wolf's
life ever since. The magistrates still re-
tained possession of this strange finding,
when the letter detailing these facts was
written. Henceforth we may believe in
the legend of Romulus and Remus.—[Liv-
erpool Albion.]

People laugh at the fashions, and yet
every body takes care to follow them.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF GEN. SCOTT.

From the New Orleans Picayune of July 14th.
We have, at last, direct accounts from
the American prisoners in Mexico, which
enables us to clear up the contradictory
rumors we have had in relation to them.
Letters were received here yesterday from
Maj. Gaines by his brother, A. L. Gaines,
dated in the city of Mexico, the 26th of
June, with the use of which we have been
favored. It appears from them that the
rank and file of the Prisoners have been re-
leased and sent to Tampico. These were
doubtless the individuals at Huejutla, as
mentioned in our last. The officers had
not been released on the 26th of June.—
We give the greater part of Maj. Gaines'
letter, which, it will be seen, throws great
light on General Scott's movements as well
as upon the fate of the American pris-
oners.

City of Mexico, June 26, 1847.
Dear Sir: I am very sorry that I have it not
in my power to advise you of our release from
bondage. This execrable Government, in vio-
lation of repeated promises, and a solemn en-
gagement entered into with Gen. Taylor the day
after the battle of Buena Vista, still detains us
as prisoners of war.

On the 3d inst., I received a note from the
Government to present myself at the castle of
Santiago, our late prison, and there receive the
final determination of the authorities in our case.
At the castle we were informed that we were ex-
changed, and that we should depart next day for
Tampico—the officers only, without the men—
and were directed to go to the palace, receive
our instructions, expense money, &c., &c., pre-
paratory to our departure. At the palace we
were told to call the next day, and on the next
day we were informed that they were without
means to send us, and that we could not go—
Thus were our hopes blasted, after having made
all necessary preparation on our part for the trip.
This disappointment was the more galling be-
cause the reason assigned was known to be a mere
subterfuge, and it turned out that four days after
wards our men, one hundred and seventy in num-
ber, were sent off to the same place without our
knowledge, which required a much larger sum
than it would have required to send the officers.
Indeed, it would have taken a very small ad-
ditional sum to have sent us with them, and that
we would cheerfully have paid ourselves. By
sending off the men without our knowledge, they
were subjected to great suffering and inconve-
nience on a long road to Tampico, without the
preparation necessary in the way of clothing,
shoes, &c., which then in fact being furnished
them. The true reason why the officers were not
allowed to accompany them remains to be seen.

Since that time (the 4th) I have heard nothing
from this infernal Government, if Government it
may be called, but to day I have received an as-
surance from Gen. Scott that immediately upon
his arrival in the vicinity of the city, which will
surely be within twelve days, he will make a
peremptory demand for us. It will be complied
with, as I think. You may therefore look for
me early in August.

Gen. Scott we are assured has made every
possible effort to procure our enlargement, but to
no purpose. His approach to this city will cer-
tainly take place in a very few days. His mea-
sures preparatory to moving are all taken, and
preparations nearly complete. He comes with a
force sufficient to accomplish his object effectual-
ly.

I have received no letters from the States
except one from A. K., since my captivity, so
that the world as to me may be said to be hermeti-
cally sealed up. [Here follow passages of a na-
ture altogether private and domestic, and the let-
ter concludes as follows.]

I have the most positive information of Gen.
Scott's readiness to move on this capital within
the next three or four days. He will have an
easy conquest.
My intercourse with Gen. Worth is frequent.
By his generous conduct towards me, he has en-
deared himself to me for life.

Your affectionate brother,
JOHN P. GAINES.
We regard these remarks of Major Gaines
upon the movements of Gen. Scott as of the ut-
most interest. He is a cool and cautious gen-
tleman, guarded in what he says or writes, and
must have strong grounds for the judgement he
expresses as to the Mexican means of defence.—
We confess that our opinion as to the degree of
resistance Gen. Scott will encounter from the
Mexicans has been modified by this letter; but
that Gen. Scott would promptly and thoroughly
flag the Mexicans when he met them, we have
never doubted. This letter confirms the expec-
tation of our Vera Cruz correspondent, and of
the editors in the city of Mexico, that Gen. Scott
would advance from Puebla about the last of
June. We look eagerly for further arrivals from
Vera Cruz.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.
St. Louis, July 3d, 1847.
Mr. Ewton—I hope the liberty I take in
obtruding myself upon your columns will be
overlooked—the object of it is to make
proper mention of several gallant young of-
ficers, who, upon the field at 'Sacramento',
acted immediately under my observation,
who, by their coolness and valor, as well
as for the real efficiency of their service,
deserve to be known to their countrymen.

Among all the communications I have
seen, official or otherwise, relative to Sacra-
mento, I have seen no mention made of ei-
ther Lieutenants Hinton, of Howard coun-
ty, Barnett, of Lafayette, Moss, of Clay, or
Hiclin, of Saline—all of whom performed
deeds not only of personal daring, but of
coolness in the management of the men un-
der their respective commands, such as
give them the very highest claim to the
title of American soldiers, and entitle them
to the esteem and respect of the state
which sent them out, and which they so
honorably represented.

If it has been my fortune to have done
any thing in the past campaign to entitle
me in any degree, to the honorable and
highly gratifying reception with which I
have met since my return, it affords me

THE HIGHEST PLEASURE I HAVE EXPERIENCED

since my arrival among you to share these
honors with those who so equally and so
justly deserve them.

It was my fortune (excuse mention of
myself, which shall be no more than to
place others in the proper light) to com-
mand a company of horse, made up from
the first battalion of the regiment, and my
Lieutenants were the gentlemen mention-
ed, and I am here free to confess and re-
peat that if I performed any thing worthy of
mention by my countrymen, I owe much of
it to them, not only from the high degree of
confidence with which I was previously
impressed towards them, but also from the
manner in which that confidence was just-
ified and sustained by their conduct when
the test came to be tried.

I might mention of them instances of per-
sonal chivalry that would have made her-
oes of others more fortunate. But their
high character as soldiers on all occasions,
needs no isolated illustrations, and I shall
content myself with saying they were
every where and every thing my highest
expectations had supposed they would be
—to say more would be superfluous—to
say less would be doing the wrong and in-
justice of passively taking to myself all those
honors, which should be common, which
they done as much, and risked as much to
obtain, and which they deserve as much to
share, as I.

It may appear to be late to do this jus-
tice, but it must be recollected that the first
knowledge I had of the oversight was since
my arrival in the U. S. I did not know
but that they were mentioned in the official
report, as I had heard that some others
were, who were presumed to be scarcely
more deserving. When young men such
as I know these to be, leave the ease and
enjoyment of their homes, and after under-
going (one of them, Hinton, for a large por-
tion of the time in the capacity of pri-
vate) the hardships of a wearisome march—
dare every thing, risk every thing upon a
desperate battle field, the only reward they
hope or desire (cheap to the country but
to them of infinite value) is that those who
sent them out—their friends and country-
men behind—may know they done their
duty. I, though in command of a distinct
corps, was not called upon for a report, in
which I might have done justice to my sub-
ordinates, at a more fitting time, and as I
see they have been otherwise forgotten al-
so, I deem it due to the state, whose sons
they are, and who sent them out—due to
the counties they more particularly repre-
sent—due to their friends and families at
home—eminently due to themselves—and
due from me to make public my knowledge
of their merits. This I have done without
their knowledge or consent, and I hope
with the public approbation.

Respectfully, &c.
JOHN W. REID.
From the St. Louis New Era.

COL. PRICE'S COMMAND.

Several of the country papers are of
opinion that the truth should not be told
about the manner in which Col. Price has
exercised his military authority in Santa
Fe. Very few of them, except the Han-
nibal Gazette, seem to doubt the truth of
the mortifying reports from Santa Fe; and
we think, if they would reflect a little
more upon the matter, they would also
come to the conclusion that the truth
should be published. What advantage is
there in concealing it? The reports, though
somewhat disgraceful to a portion of the
troops, reflect chiefly upon the commanding
officer. Men of sense and information
know that soldiers, collected in camp and
held there inactive, inevitably fall into the
worst habits that indolence and sloth
create, unless the officers in command are
unremitting in their efforts to enforce
proper discipline among them. This is
true of any set of young men, collect
them from what section of the country or
condition of society you may; and it
grows chiefly out of the neglect of com-
manding officers. If then, to this neglect,
there be superadded, on the part of these
officers, a disposition rather to promote
than to check license among their subordi-
nates, what can be expected, except what
is believed to be the truth of matters in
Santa Fe?

We have asked what harm is done by
publishing the facts as they are. We might
ask, if it is not important that they should
be known? It was from the beginning, at
the first rumor of Col. Price's appointment,
asserted that he was unfit for it. He was
not the real choice of his men—but was
forced upon them. He was a mere partizan
place seeker, and as such got the place
he now holds and disgraces. The system
under which he was appointed is a most vi-
cious and reprehensible one. Proof of all
these assertions and predictions we now
have in abundance, and such proof ought
not to be hid from the public. The publi-
cation can harm no one, except those who
have shown incompetency or unfaithful-
ness in the discharge of duty, and may
probably do much good by fixing public
attention on the necessity of reform. If
we wish to avoid the disgrace and injury
of maintaining a mob under the name of
volunteers, and to save our young men
from contracting the worst vices of a camp
we must not wince at the publication of
such statements as have come from Santa
Fe.

At a Democratic meeting, at Platte City,
on the 5th inst., James M. Hughes, Esq.,
was recommended as the first, and A. A.
King, Esq., as the second choice of Platte
county, as a candidate for Governor.

The following resolution was also passed:
Resolved, That we will vote for no candidate,
in 1848, for President, that runs under the shade
of military glory, without principles.

The editor of the *Ohio Cultivator*
is becoming quite poetical. Hear him—
"We never loved a charming critter,"
"But some one else was sure to get her."